

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

7 Wall Street
204 Fifth Avenue
316 Broadway
72nd St. & Broadway

Capital \$2,000,000
Surplus \$1,000,000

Complete Banking & Trust Service
Domestic & Foreign

J. JACOBS & CO.
Furnishers of
Smart Gowns, Suits and Wraps
of the Highest Class.
For Immediate
Delivery
or to Order.
A wide range at
attractive prices
49 West 46th St.

Kensico The Beautiful Burial Park

Advertisement.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay proposes to appoint an Officer to supervise a scheme for the re-organization of the City's Milk Supply. This scheme involves the re-organization of the milk supply, and the appointment of a Milk Officer to supervise the same. The Milk Officer will be responsible for the collection, distribution and sale of milk in the City. The Milk Officer will also be responsible for the supervision of the milk supply in the City. The Milk Officer will be appointed for a period of three years, and will be eligible for re-appointment. The Milk Officer will be paid a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month, and will be entitled to a pension of Rs. 500 per month on retirement. The Milk Officer will be appointed by the Municipal Corporation, and will be responsible to the Corporation. The Milk Officer will be responsible for the collection, distribution and sale of milk in the City. The Milk Officer will also be responsible for the supervision of the milk supply in the City. The Milk Officer will be appointed for a period of three years, and will be eligible for re-appointment. The Milk Officer will be paid a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month, and will be entitled to a pension of Rs. 500 per month on retirement. The Milk Officer will be appointed by the Municipal Corporation, and will be responsible to the Corporation.

Advertisement.

GO AFTER THAT SKIN TROUBLE WITH POSLAM

If any unsightly eruption is showing on your skin decide right now that you have tolerated it long enough. Take prompt steps toward its removal by the use of a little Poslam.

Poslam, the concentrated healing remedy, is made to render quick and dependable help to every man, woman and child who suffers from pimples, eczema, rash, freckles, itching and other various skin troubles. At once it soothes, cools and comforts. Makes the work of healing eczema unusually short and pleasant.

Sold everywhere. For free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 243 West 4th St., New York City.

Cuticura Soap Imparts The Velvet Touch

HAVE YOU—

FURNITURE in your home that you do not need?

DESKS or other furniture in your office which are in the way and that some one else could use?

MACHINERY in your plant that is idle and which does not bring you profits?

OR, is your business at a standstill, and are you waiting for business to come in?

Then Advertise!

ADVERTISE persistently.

ADVERTISE in The N. Y. Herald.

ADVERTISE and keep your business and yourself before the attention of the more than 200,000 purchasers of The Herald, who have the means to purchase.

ADVERTISE the sale of your home and office furniture; also the non-profitable machinery.

ADVERTISE and place these announcements in "The Telephone Directory of Home and Business Needs," which appears daily in the classified pages.

Telephone Fitz Roy 6000

OUST ANDERSON, DEMAND OF LEGION

Manhattan Naval Post Acts in Meeting Stormed by Irish Sympathizers.

ONE WOMAN IS PUT OUT

Similar Resolutions Censuring Rhine Meeting Passed by Other Posts.

Since Irish sympathizers attempted to break up a meeting of the Manhattan Naval Post of the American Legion last night in Public School No. 17 in West Forty-seventh street, but the net result of their efforts was that one of the Irish sympathizers, Mrs. Mary McManus of 1110 Second avenue was put out of the hall after she had shouted that the members of the post were not Americans. In spite of the Irish sympathizers, who cheered every mention of the recent horror of the Rhine meeting, the legion adopted a resolution denouncing the city government for permitting the meeting and demanding that A. E. Anderson, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 16th Infantry and one of the principal speakers at the Rhine meeting, be expelled from membership in the legion. In addition to these resolutions the James S. Sloan Post of the legion held a meeting last night in St. George, Staten Island, and adopted resolutions demanding that all members of the legion who participated in the Madison Square Garden meeting be expelled and condemning the gathering sponsored by Edmund von Mach and other German and Irish sympathizers as a propaganda effort to create discord between the United States and France. Resolutions similar to those of the Manhattan Naval Post also were adopted by the New Rochelle Post of the American Legion. The demand of the Naval Post for the trial and expulsion of Mr. Anderson was referred to Anderson as "Mr. Anderson," and the Irish sympathizers cheered his mention of the name and set up loud shouts of "Col. Anderson!"

"He is Mr. Anderson," said Mr. Blackwell. "The war is over!"

Mr. Blackwell proceeded with his speech, declaring that the meeting had been a disgrace to the legion. He demanded that Anderson should be publicly condemned. At this point some one in the audience shouted:

"How about the Black and Tans?"

"What have the Black and Tans got to do with it?" demanded Mr. Blackwell. "We are talking about a German meeting held to discuss the alleged presence of black troops on the Rhine. The Black and Tans are not on the Rhine. The American Legion is not concerned with the Black and Tans. This is the American Legion, not the Irish legion."

Several Irish Fenians jumped to their feet and began yelling protests that Blackwell was not a good American because he refused to denounce the Black and Tans, and the Legionaires greeted them with cries of "Throw them out!"

"We'll throw no one out," said Mr. Blackwell. "They threw Americans out of Madison Square Garden, but we'll throw no one out here."

O'RYAN NEW DIRECTOR IN TRUCK CORPORATION

Army Experience Invaluable, Says Statement.

Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, former commander of the Twenty-seventh Division, was elected a director yesterday of the United States Trucking Corporation. Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith is chairman of the board.

Gen. O'Ryan's broad experience in large transportation matters and the handling of men, said a statement given out by the company, "will be of particular service to the company in new lines of trucking business heretofore undeveloped."

James J. Riordan is president of the corporation. The vice-presidents, who were re-elected yesterday, are George W. Daniel, J. S. Boardman, W. E. McCormack, Howard H. Logie, E. R. Lowe, Gardner Patterson and Louis J. Hunter. W. L. Whittlesey is secretary.

TWELVE HELD AS SWINDLERS.

Five Others Sought on Charge of Victimizing Stock Brokers.

Twelve members of an alleged band who swindled stock brokers by securing employment as bond salesmen, have been arrested by Detectives Brown and Mayer of Acting Inspector Coughlin's staff. Vincent C. King of 62 West 11st street was arraigned Tuesday and held in \$2,500 bail by Judge Koenig in General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny.

The others were arraigned yesterday. All pleaded not guilty and were held in the same amount as King. Five more members of the band are being sought. The details of the indictment were not made public.

Richard Chilver, a leading authority, figures the general increase in wages at from six to seven times. In the Rhineland industrial district it is given as eight to ten times. Salary increases are so various that an average is only guesswork.

Teachers, Government employees, railway officials and clergymen, who are paid by the state, probably have three to six times more than before the war. In many classifications these salaries are below the 19,000 mark minimum. Even the German Chancellor is paid only 161,500 marks a year, is taxed 32,275, so that he has only \$2,140 left, while Dr. Simons has 94,500 marks as Foreign Minister and pays over 25,000 in taxes and has \$1,190 left.

Salaries in business, where the accounts do not have to be audited by the Reichstag and the Reparations Commission, are usually higher, at least above 19,000 marks. The lowest scale for sub-editors on German newspapers has recently been set at 24,000 marks. A good salesman can earn 50,000 marks or more.

The middle class, with its officials, teachers, students, clergymen, shopkeepers, office employees, managers and salesmen is not sharing a common lot. The highest paid Catholic Bishop in Germany is to have 28,000 marks this year, or less than an average commercial traveler. Teachers and students, musicians, artists and dancers are, one might say, penalized for living from a profession instead of from business. A school teacher and opera singer with 14,000 marks a year are paid less than a coal miner with 16,000 to 22,000, not that they may be worth more but that until the economic revolution they were valued higher.

A questionnaire recently was answered by 1,639 of the 2,169 university graduates teaching in the upper schools of Berlin and developed these facts:

1,086 had not a living income.

921 were working outside school hours.

143 were in part supported by their children.

290 had sold furniture.

107 were letting rooms.

329 had tried to find work and failed.

798 had gone into debt.

108 had gone hopelessly into debt.

176 were too weak to work after school hours.

One-third of a group of 350 especially needy Berlin university students investigated by the Quakers were working their way and 49 of these were too poor to buy a warm dinner. One hundred and sixty paid 2.50 marks for the noon meal, or about half of the cost of a substantial portion of the simplest article of food. Of the workers only a few earned over the estimated living minimum of 600 marks needed by a single man. The largest group earned from 100 to 200 marks. Two-thirds re-

MISERY OF GERMANS KEEN IN BIG CITIES

Continued from First Page.

deuts is one of deprivation. The minimum income to sustain the healthy life of a Berlin family of father, mother and two children in December was 19,000 marks, or \$317. This is the estimate of Dr. Kuczyński, a leading German statistician. Ninety per cent. of the breadwinners in the capital receive less than 19,000 marks. Rationed food is twelve times as dear as before the war. Rationed food is that distributed by the municipality and national Government and sold below the world market price, the difference being borne by the public treasury. The quota of rationed food is now about one-fourth of a normal man's daily needs. The other three-fourths, or what one can afford of it, one must buy on the market at its full price.

Facts Difficult to Get.

No one knows exactly or even approximately how much the average wage earner in Berlin eats or how he lives. Studies of a large number of characteristic families, based on actual family budgets, have not been made. Probably a third—possibly more—of the men are down to a one shift schedule; that is, they come from work Saturday night and stay until the shift has been handed over. Thousands of dwellings are unheated. In families with many children one or two pairs of shoes very often must do for all, and numerous cases can be cited where children have no clothes and lie in bed to keep warm. And these beds are usually straw mattresses without sheets. Many newborn babies are wrapped in paper because their parents cannot afford clothing.

Of the Berlin school children early last year it was estimated that one-fourth had no overcoats or warm suits or warm dresses; 27.8 per cent. had no shoes. The official investigators of the Government health insurance fund reported that very often everything was lacking. Sheets and curtains had been made over to shirts, which wore out quickly. Pregnant women cut up their own underwear to make clothing for the expected baby, and were found the day of delivery lying practically undressed on bare mattresses.

But what percentage of families is reduced to such wretchedness cannot even be approximately estimated.

The most vivid depiction of the existence of the Berlin workers is given by one of Dr. Kuczyński's calculations. Before the war the minimum cost of maintaining a family of four for a week was twenty-nine marks, while the average wage was thirty-five marks. Last November the minimum cost was 316 marks, the average wage was 240 marks. In January both wages and the cost of living were somewhat above these figures.

So the worker who before had six marks remaining, or 17 per cent., of his income, after paying for lodging, food, clothing and fuel has to-day a shortage of 29 per cent. in meeting these items alone.

Relations Are Distorted.

After the revolution wages rose more rapidly than salaries. The distortion of the usual relation between the earnings of the laborer and the brain worker for a few months was great. The chauffeur was paid more for driving the district attorney to his office than the district attorney for enforcing the law. The scrub woman in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute (a noted research foundation) received more than the first scientist in charge. At least such cases were being cited as characteristic. But the discrepancy is being rectified. Salaries are rising steadily and wages have not kept pace.

Richard Chilver, a leading authority, figures the general increase in wages at from six to seven times. In the Rhineland industrial district it is given as eight to ten times. Salary increases are so various that an average is only guesswork.

Teachers, Government employees, railway officials and clergymen, who are paid by the state, probably have three to six times more than before the war. In many classifications these salaries are below the 19,000 mark minimum. Even the German Chancellor is paid only 161,500 marks a year, is taxed 32,275, so that he has only \$2,140 left, while Dr. Simons has 94,500 marks as Foreign Minister and pays over 25,000 in taxes and has \$1,190 left.

Salaries in business, where the accounts do not have to be audited by the Reichstag and the Reparations Commission, are usually higher, at least above 19,000 marks. The lowest scale for sub-editors on German newspapers has recently been set at 24,000 marks. A good salesman can earn 50,000 marks or more.

The middle class, with its officials, teachers, students, clergymen, shopkeepers, office employees, managers and salesmen is not sharing a common lot. The highest paid Catholic Bishop in Germany is to have 28,000 marks this year, or less than an average commercial traveler. Teachers and students, musicians, artists and dancers are, one might say, penalized for living from a profession instead of from business. A school teacher and opera singer with 14,000 marks a year are paid less than a coal miner with 16,000 to 22,000, not that they may be worth more but that until the economic revolution they were valued higher.

A questionnaire recently was answered by 1,639 of the 2,169 university graduates teaching in the upper schools of Berlin and developed these facts:

1,086 had not a living income.

921 were working outside school hours.

143 were in part supported by their children.

290 had sold furniture.

107 were letting rooms.

329 had tried to find work and failed.

798 had gone into debt.

108 had gone hopelessly into debt.

176 were too weak to work after school hours.

One-third of a group of 350 especially needy Berlin university students investigated by the Quakers were working their way and 49 of these were too poor to buy a warm dinner. One hundred and sixty paid 2.50 marks for the noon meal, or about half of the cost of a substantial portion of the simplest article of food. Of the workers only a few earned over the estimated living minimum of 600 marks needed by a single man. The largest group earned from 100 to 200 marks. Two-thirds re-

ceived not more than 200 marks from home, and 103 no money whatsoever.

The parents of these students, it was found, had the following total annual incomes (estimated for father, mother and two supported children): In 102 cases, less than 6,000 marks; 71 cases, 6,000 to 10,000 marks; 9 cases, 10,000 to 18,000 marks.

HAMON'S DEATHBED WORDS STATE CARD

Clara Smith Must Refute His Charge She Shot Him in Hotel.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald. Ansonia, Conn., March 8.—This little city within a few hours will be the scene of what promises to be one of the most sensational murder trials in the country's history in recent years.

To-morrow morning the selection of a jury to try Clara Smith Hamon, charged with the murder of Jack L. Hamon, of operator, railroad builder and Republican National Committee, will start in the District Court of Carter county.

While sentiment here has changed to a degree there are few willing to predict Clara Smith will be convicted. Following the shooting of Hamon there was no demand that she be returned and tried. Even close friends of Hamon wanted the entire affair quieted and forgotten. But a persistent search for the young woman, who became a fugitive, was instituted and finally she was surrendered. Since then the State's Attorney-General at the instance of the Governor has stepped in and will direct the prosecution.

Clara Smith's defense undoubtedly will be a combination of justification and self-defense. She will tell of the years the two were associated, how she helped him in his rise to fame and of alleged abuses she was forced to undergo in that time. The State, it is known, will attempt to prove an entirely different version of what occurred on the tragic Sunday afternoon in the little hotel where Hamon and Clara Smith for years occupied adjoining rooms.

The vital part of the State's case will be based on a dying declaration the prosecution charges was made by Hamon in the presence of six or seven friends, physicians and hospital attendants. It is asserted that Hamon when he realized he was going to die admitted to those at his bedside that Clara Smith shot him while he was lying on the bed. Until the time of the supposed dying declaration Hamon steadfastly maintained he accidentally shot himself. A written declaration never was taken.

The State will lay a foundation by which it hopes to show the premeditation of her act. It is reported on reliable authority the State will introduce evidence to the effect that on the day of the shooting Clara Smith and Hamon were at the parties of the ways. Hamon wanted to be rid of the young woman, so the story goes, and an agreement containing terms of settlement had been reached.

Mrs. Hamon is here. She is bitter in her denunciation of the young woman who stepped into her place in the heart of her husband and the father of their two children. She will be a witness against the young woman.

With Mrs. Hamon is James C. "Ropes" O'Brien, former Assistant District Attorney of Chicago. He is the widow's personal attorney and came to participate in the prosecution of Clara Smith at the widow's behest.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

The article of this series to be published to-morrow will describe the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin.

SOHMER FOR TONE

THE Cupid Grand is one piano which does not rob tone to pay size.

It is above all, a true piano first and a small piano second.

For The Cupid Grand has within its beautiful case, the soul of a remarkable musical instrument.

Allowances made on used pianos and periodical payments planned.

SOHMER

31 West 57th Street

VICTROLAS & VICTOR RECORDS

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

SOHMER FOR TONE

THE Cupid Grand is one piano which does not rob tone to pay size.

It is above all, a true piano first and a small piano second.

For The Cupid Grand has within its beautiful case, the soul of a remarkable musical instrument.